the most celebrated corporation lawyers in the country and a man whom I greatly revere, as one of the leaders of the bar.'

"Of George L. Rives he says: 'One of the most distinguished men in the community.'

"Of Frederic R. Coudert he says: 'An eminent lawyer.'

"Of John Claflin he says: 'An honored name in this community.'

"Of Jacob H. Schiff he says: 'One of the greatest and most honorable financiers in this country.'

"Of James Speyer he says: 'One of the most honorable and mighty financiers of this continent.'

"Of Oscar S. Straus he says: 'A man who is honored for his character wherever the English language is spoken; an honorable, good, man, full of charity,' and so on to the end of the list.

"It would seem to me that Mr. Osborne has given my nominators about as good a certificate of character as could be given to any men. By what process the support of these honorable, able and distinguished men render me unfit to conduct the office of District Attorney in New York county I am unable to understand. The problem is too hard for me. I will leave it to the people."

STRENUOUS WIND-UP WEEK.

Tammany's Batteries to Be Turned Almost Entirely on Hearst.

The last week of the campaign, which begins to-day, will see an exhibition of real strenuosity on the part of the three candidates who are running for Mayor. Each of the three men will speak at several meetings every night. Tammany will hold 200 meetings a night until Saturday at least, mostly out of doors, and an indoor meeting each night in every Assembly district. A small army of men was sent out last night to paste up 8,000 copies of a cartoon against Hearst, and postal cards containing a reproduction of the picture on a small scale are to be mailed to the 646,000 electors who registered this year.

It was admitted last night at Tammaay Hall that the last week's effort of Tammany would be devoted to killing off the chances for election which Mr. Hearst's friends are claiming for him. The wigwam considers Mr. Ivins to be out of it. In addition to the meetings Tammany has arranged for a big parade past Tammany Hall on Wednesday night. One project was a great mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. It was said last night at Tammany Hall that Mr. Cleveland had intimated that he would address such a meeting, but the Garden had not a vacant night for this week.

The Republicans also are organizing parades and in these marches large illuminated banners will be carried picturing Mr. Ivins and a tiger, and inscribed; "The Man or the Tiger?"

William R. Hearst's managers intend to devote the greater part of their efforts to the East Side. Beginning with to-night the Hearst party will start a series of demonstrations that will be continued throughout the week on the east side of the city. At almost every street corner in this part of the borough meetings are to be held; at most of the meetings there will be bands and the streets will be set ablaze with colored lights and fireworks. Mr. Hearst and his fellow candidates will tour the district in carriages and at intervals make short speeches.

Mayor McClellan's engagements for to-day are: Real estate mens' meeting, Commercial Travellers' League, 597 Broadway, noon; at night, Carmelite Church, 320 East Twenty-ninth street; St. Rose of Lima Church fair, 165th street and Amsterdam avenue, and Manhattan Casino.

William M. Ivins will speak at meetings to be held in Queens at Flushing, Corona and Long Island City.

Mr. Hearst will make addresses at five indoor meetings on the East Side and will probably speak to some outdoor gatherings. The indoor meetings will be held in the Progress Assembly Rooms, 28 Avenue A; Lenox Hall, 252 Second street; Jefferson Hall, 90 Columbia street; Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, and at Clinton Hall, Clinton street.

TAMMANY ANSWER TO IVINS.

Asserts That He Did Once Say That "The People Are Asses."

William M. Ivins issued another open letter to Mayor McClellan last night, in which he restated his own position as a candidate for Mayor and reiterated the assertions and questions of his last open letter to the Mayor. Mr. Ivins closed with the statement "I should be pleased to discuss these or any other issues of the campaign with you at any time and place you may select."

Mr. Ivins having denied the charge that he once used the phrase "the public are asses and you have got to feed them on straw," Alfred M. Downes, chief of the literary bureau at Tammany Hall, gave out yesterday an extract from the testimony of the late Maurice B. Flynn before a Senate investigating committee reported in Senate document No. 6, 1889. Mr. Flynn, talking of Mr. Ivins's efforts to prevent the passage of the bill to make the office of City Chamberlain elective, said:

"He said it was necessary to stop the passage of that bill, that a combination was being formed between the Republicans and the Tammany Hall people and Squire, and the County Democracy was going to be ruined; he then outlined that it was possible to get up a citizens' committee in the fall of 1888 to make Mr. Grace Mayor again, that I would be well taken care of, and that he only wanted to be in impersonal politics to run the constitutional convention; he wanted to have his name inscribed as one of the leaders in the constitutional convention for future glorification—and he detailed to me in the most extravagant way what good results were to be accomplished by carrying out his plans. I said no, it was all sham. He quoted the remark that Raymond made once: 'That the public are asses and you have got to feed them on straw.'"

NOT THE RED FLAG.

The Red, White and Blue Good Enough for Broadway Merchants.

Broadway is getting to look like political-national-campaign days. Yesterday banners consisting of the American flag, above or below which were legends against William R. Hearst's candidacy and favoring McClellan, were hung at Murray, Thomas, Canal and Grand streets. The legends ran:

Crockery Trade.
FOR MAYOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
[American Flag.]
"We Don't Want the Red Flag."

Dry Goods Trade.
FOR MAYOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
[American Flag.]
"The American Flag Is Good Enough For Us."

Furniture Manufacturers.
FOR MAYOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
[American Flag.]
"No Inciter of Anarchy For Us."

Silk Trade.
FOR MAYOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
[American Flag.]
"The American Flag On the City Hall; Not the Red Flag."

Within a few days, it was said yesterday, Broadway is to be a mass of banners bearing similar legends from the Battery to Fiftieth street.

Reported False Registrations in the 18th.

Max F. Ihnisen, one of the managers for William R. Hearst's campaign, displayed last night affidavits asserting that in the Eighteenth Assembly district sixteen men are registered from a dog hospital, thirty-two from vacant lots, one man from a gas tank and others from somewhere in the East River.

Letter files,
Invoice files,
Order files,
Legal cap files,
Catalog files,
Check files,
Document files,
Combination files,
all on the modern
labor-saving idea.

Library Bureau
27 salesrooms. 7 factories
316 Broadway

LABOR MEN TALK POLITICS.

C. F. U. HEARS ATTACKS ON AND EULOGIES OF HEARST.

Debate Starts on a Committee Report About Getting a Union Man in Keating's Place—Letter Carriers' Delegate Pleads for Editor Candidate.

Oratorical red fire blazed through most of yesterday's session of the Central Federated Union and Hearst was alternately attacked and praised. The Socialist party won a moral victory in getting the organization recognized.

Matters were set moving by Delegate De Veaux of the Actors' Protective Union, who made a report for the committee appointed to see the candidates and ask each of them if he would appoint a labor man as Commissioner of Licenses instead of Commissioner Keating.

Of the committee's visits to John H. O'Brien, Mayor McClellan's secretary, De Veaux said:

"He told us that the Mayor realized that a labor man could fill the bill better than any one else."

De Veaux said that the committee saw Mr. Elsberg as the representative of Mr. Ivins. He told the committee that he was in favor of a labor man as Commissioner and that there was no doubt in the world that Mr. Ivins if he was elected would appoint a labor commissioner of licenses.

Mr. Hearst was reported to have said:

"I don't want to be tied down to any promises. I know the position I have taken and who are my friends. I think organized labor knows its friends and that I am one of them. If I an elected Mayor of New York I shall live up to the principles I have always advocated and will stand by the people."

"Bully boy!" shouted a delegate. There was a little applause and a loud whistle.

"What about our friends, the Socialists," said Charles Delaney of the Granite Cutters' Union. "Are there only three parties in the municipal campaign?"

Shouts of laughter followed, and Morris Braun, candidate of the Socialist party for President of the Board of Aldermen, said that everybody who knew anything knew that the Socialists were the friends of the working people.

"The Socialists stand for the emancipation of the working people," he said. "Their candidate knows he will not be elected, but the time is coming when the Socialists will get there."

Delegate Abrahams of the Franklin Association of Pressmen, a Socialist, made a bitter attack on Mr. Hearst.

"You would think," he said, "that there was only one honest man in all the Greater New York. That man is William Randolph Hearst. We all know he is honest, because he tells us so in his papers, and he says he is a friend of the workingmen; therefore, it must be so. He has a whole chain of papers, and every one of them in flaming editorials says that Hearst is the man who is going to lead the workingmen on to victory and emanicpation.

"People seem to be carried away with the idea that this man of many millions, with money to buy enough editorial talent to boost him in his papers, is the whole thing. Every one who reads his papers thinks he is the Moses who is to lead them to the promised land. I want to tell you workingmen who believe in this that you are living in a fool's paradise. When he is elected, if he is elected, you will come down to earth again. Don't be carried away by this Municipal Ownership question——"

"I want to know," said Delegate McConville of the Safety Engineers' Union, "if this is a political meeting."

"Let him go on," shouted several voices.

"Labor unions needn't be afraid of politics," resumed Abrahams. "I want to say that I belong to the Social Democratic party and I don't come here to talk politics. You have nothing to gain from William Randolph Hearst."

Delegate Fitzgerald of the Letter Carriers' Union spoke for Hearst.

"I would be untrue to my union and untrue to myself," said he, "if I did not speak a word for the friend of the letter carriers, William Randolph Hearst. I am not tied down to any party lines. I never was either a member of Tammany Hall or the Republican party, but I cannot let this opportunity pass without defending our friend, Mr. Hearst——"

James P. Archibald interrupted at this point and said that the chairman was not playing fair in stopping one man from attacking Hearst and allowing another to talk for him.

"I did nothing of the kind," said the chairman, but after some minutes of uproar Fitzgerald finished his eulogy on Hearst.

It was finally decided by resolution, proposed by a Tammany man, that the committee should be instructed to see what Algernon Lee, the Mayor candidate for the Socialist party, had to say on the subject and report again next Sunday.

FROM THE HEARST REPUBLICANS

They Declare the Machine to Be Discredited and Unworthy of Support.

The Independent Republican Organization, which is supporting William R. Hearst, will mail to-day to every enrolled Republican of the city a circular which says:

We would naturally prefer to follow the organization that legally carries the word Republican at the head of its ticket, had it principles or leaders free from corrupt alliances. But it is bereft of principles and honest leaders. It has no character for honesty nor capability in municipal matters. It is not worthy of our support. It has been led into ambush and deserted by its leaders. Platt advises desertion to Tammany Hall. Odell, after failing in every direction to find a candidate who would suit him, finally ran away and left to a few of his fugitive henchmen the task of slipping a noose over a candidate. This candidate has no honest title to the support of the legal Republican party.

Has the Republican machine any claim whatever upon us under the circumstances?

We believe the time has come for the rank and file of the Republican party to destroy bossism in the party and to declare the independence of the individual voter.

We believe the time has come to separate the business and elections of the municipality from the business and elections of the national Republican party.

Jerome Mottoes in Yiddish.

To-day the East Side will be enlivened with band wagons which will have placards in Yiddish on the sides, as follows:

JEROME AND VICTORY.
WE FEAR NO HONEST DISTRICT ATTORNEY; THOSE WHO DO FEAR HIM NEEDN'T COME AROUND.

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM:
KEEP THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE OUT OF POLITICS.

JEROME HAS DONE THIS AND WE WILL HELP HIM TO CONTINUE.

Jerome Watchers Needed.

Mr. Jerome needs one thousand watchers. They will be enrolled at the Union Square Hotel.

CHURCHFUL HEARS JEROME.

IN STRAINED SILENCE, HIDDEN NOT TO APPLAUD THERE.

The Old Testament Supplies the Text of the Day—Mr. Jerome Spoke on the Battle for a Principle and on Liberty From the False Allegiance to the Boss.

The Church of the Epiphany, at Madison avenue and Sixty-fourth street, was crowded from the pulpit to the doors yesterday by people who had come to listen to William Travers Jerome, candidate for reelection as District Attorney. To be sure, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur and the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters both said that Mr. Jerome was there not as a candidate but as a citizen; but Mr. Jerome said he was there as the outward sign and symbol of a fight for American independence, a cause as holy and as righteous as any which could be brought to the hearts of good people in a good place.

There was a quality in the atmosphere of the meeting which is almost never found in political meetings. Mr. Jerome and the two preachers had joined in asking that everybody refrain from everything in the nature of applause or a cheer or a stir. There was never an audience which was more moved to cheer. And the pent up enthusiasm and emotion, working inwardly, brought about a tensity of feeling throughout the proceedings which made one feel as though the air were full of lightning. When Mr. Jerome entered the room, and again when he concluded, the audience rose and stood.

THE TEXT.

Dr. Peters opened the meeting with a statement of its purpose and quoted Samuel I., xiii., 3, 4, 5, as the text of the afternoon:

"Behold, here I am: witness against me before the Lord and before his anointed: whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? Or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it to you.

And they said, Thou hast not defrauded us nor oppressed us, neither hast Thou taken ought of any man's hand.

And He said unto them, The Lord is witness against you, and His anointed is witness this day, that ye have not found ought in my hand. And they answered, He is witness.

Dr. MacArthur came forward and said:

"Fellow citizens, this is the Lord's Day and this is the Lord's house and in this service we are engaged in the Lord's work. We ought not to separate widely between our patriotism and our religion. To the ancient Hebrew Jerusalem was both the home of his religion and the inspiration of his patriotism. The better the churchman the better the citizen. I feel that in introducing Judge Jerome to this audience on Sunday and in this consecrated place I am doing my duty as a religious teacher. In the name alike of patriotism and religion, I present to you the loyal citizen, the faithful official, the patriotic American and the manly man, William Travers Jerome."

Mr. Jerome said in part:

MR. JEROME'S ADDRESS.

"On a day like this, in a house built for the purpose that this is, there is too much reverence in my nature to be here, were it not that I believe there is to-day a profound moral question that affects every one of us, and that affects this dear country of ours as well, because New York has become the focus of our whole great people. They are watching to see whether among them a principle, just a principle, not a party, not a candidate, but just a poor, naked principle, can take such a hold on the heart of men that they will do on the 7th of November what thousands and thousands all through this land are hoping that they will do.

THE IMPRACTICAL MAN.

"I read in the Sacred Book that the Greeks erected an altar to the Unknown God. I sometimes think that we, in these later days of subservience, where idealism has almost gone out, would do well to erect an altar to the impractical man—to the man among us who still has got some faith in principle. How we have all faltered; how we measure results; how we think that we must see where we are coming out; how we do not look and inquire what is right, and then go and do it—in politics, in business or anywhere—but are always looking at the consequences.

"I hear so many good men that always advise you with a fearful note in their advice. They say to you such and such a thing is not practical. Their measure and test of goodness and right is so often whether it is practical, according to their notion. I never heard that it was any part of our duty to get up before sunrise to see that God Almighty got his sun up. It seems to me if we do the work that lies at hand, if we put our faith and our hope and our trust in a principle, something based on the fundamental moralities of life, something that is sound and true and right, we need not bother our heads about calculating the results. We can leave the results to a higher power who works in ways that we do not know.

THE PEOPLE NOT FREE UNDER A BOSS.

"Now, I took an office—and pardon me if I dwell on my own case, because I know it better than anybody else, and I want to illustrate in my own person as far as I may the principle that I am trying to raise, the principle to the support of which I am trying to call all good people—I took an office at the hands of the people in 1901.

"Conditions had become such that there was a moral stir and awakening in this community, and while it was 'a fusion ticket' so called, the votes were everything as far as politics went. I took that office at the hand of the people, and as the time came when that office was expiring I looked about me and said: 'They were generous to me; they gave me a great trust that I have not fulfilled as perfectly, perhaps, as others would, but that I have fulfilled as well as I knew how.' I said: 'In these circumstances what can I do? I don't want to go into any mere vulgar scramble for an office; I want to do a service.' I looked about me to see what service I could render.

"I had read that the voice of the people was the voice of God, and I believe to-day that the voice of the people is much nearer the voice of God than many cynics are willing to concede. I looked about and I saw from history and from my own observation that the great bulk of our people were good and honest and brave and wanted to do good and honest and brave things; but I noted, too, that they were not free. That while in theory the candidates who were to run for public office were their selections, in reality they were not their selection at all, but we were given a choice between people who had been selected by a boss, who was not the people's servant.

"I will not go into the details of that; this is neither the time nor the place; but I think all men of this city bear me out that it is true, not only here, but practically true all over the land, that this sinister influence has come between the free convention of the people and their public servant. With what result? The public servant all over the land no longer feels himself responsible to the people; he has come to feel that his preferment is taken at the hands of someone other than the people.

"As Tennyson says of Launcelot:

"His honor rooted in dishonor stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.

"So it is with our public officers, taking their office not at your hand. Their honor rooted in dishonor stands, and faith unfaithful keeps them falsely true, to the man that created them, the boss.

SO CAME THIS OPPORTUNITY.

"This is what I saw as I looked about, and I said: 'Here is a chance to render the service. Here is the opportunity to do something more than merely enter into a vulgar scramble for office. The office that was given to me pure and clean from the people I will return to them, that they may give it to another if they will, but I will not go back and ask their suffrages from those who come between your will and your public servants.' I had seen so much of it. My own work had taken me not infrequently to Albany.

"Year after year as I have been there, I have seen the lowered moral tone. Patriotism? Think of any one putting an appeal at Albany to our great legislative body on the basis of patriotism! It would be so absurd that it would not even be funny; it would not even excite a smile. It would be looked upon as the mere vaporings of some person whose mind was going wrong.

"And now the thing has happened that has put more faith and hope in me than anything in my whole life. I was nothing. There were a thousand men that could have administered my office probably as well as I have. They told me: 'You have got no organization.' I said: 'The people shall be my organization.' They said: 'You will have no money, and there are 350,000 voters in this great county, stretching from away up in The Bronx to the Battery.' I said: 'The money end will take care of itself.'

AND PRINCIPLE CAN WIN.

"But the moment I did this there came from all over this community, which they said was so depraved and so debauched, sympathy, support and help. The people began to stir, the people all came out—for what? For me? No. They came out for principle, and that is why I say I am here to-day. This demonstration was not for William Travers Jerome, it was because the American people did as they always have done and always will do, respond to an appeal to principle when once they see it.

"Already what has been done has at least been this: There has been proven, if nothing else, the might of a principle, of a principle all alone, a principle of liberty that we have heard the changes rung on from our earliest childhood; the growth of liberty, that the Declaration of Independence was an illustration of, that we may once again regain our political rights—that principle has been shown by this uprising. And whatever may happen on the 7th of November, I feel keenly, as I always have, those words of that great teacher of men in Massachusetts:

Come into port greatly or sail the seas with God!

SPEECHES FROM THE CONGREGATION.

Dr. Peters invited members of the congregation to make five minute addresses. There were many who responded, some Christian, some Hebrew. Among them were the Rev. Edwin Whittier Caswell, the Rev. Francis Clay Moran and Dr. Norman Fox. One speaker, whose name was not announced, said:

"The ministers have at last found how to fill their churches." This caused a burst of laughter. Dr. Peters made a cheerful acknowledgment of the truth of the remark.

Dr. MacArthur closed the meeting with this prayer:

Almighty and everlasting God, we give thee humble and hearty thanks for this audience, for this service with its sweet religious tone and its spirit of glowing and manly patriotism. We thank Thee for the words spoken by him who is our leader in this crusade, for his modesty, his gentleness, his manliness and his bravery. God bless him. May his bow abide in strength. May he be strong in the sense of justice and truth.

We thank Thee for the words spoken from the audience this afternoon by Hebrew and by gentile, for the words spoken by young men and by older men, and for the presence of these women testifying to their deep interest in the welfare of our beloved city. God help us on the 7th of November. Oh, may we lift up a banner clean and sweet and pure in New York. May we give courage and hope to the young men all over our broad beloved land, and may there come good to all the people and glory to the Lord God, now and ever more. Amen.

JEROME WATCHERS WANTED.

Chance for 1,000 Young Men to Show Their Faith by Their Works.

One thousand more Jerome watchers are needed. The difficulties of a count at an election at which more split ballots will be cast than ever before require at least one Jerome watcher at every polling place. Any one who wishes to volunteer may send his name and address to Jerome Campaign Headquarters, Union Square Hotel, Fourth avenue and Fifteenth street, or report there in person. Jerome watcher lectures, at which necessary instructions to watchers will be given, will be held at the Berkeley Lyceum Building (League for Political Education), 23 West Forty-fourth street, on the four nights, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 1, 2, 3 and 4, at 8 o'clock.

It is absolutely necessary for a Jerome watcher to attend at least one of these lectures. Expert lecturers will demonstrate the work of a watcher. Watchers are urged to keep the dates in mind and to attend the first lectures. Watchers who have not already received their assignments should call at once at headquarters, Union Square Hotel. The work of the committee is blocked by failure of watchers to call for their assignments.

GAVE HIS ARM TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

Workman Kronenberg Was About to Be Cut in Two by a Buzz Saw.

David Kronenberg of 26 Bristol street, Brooklyn, was working in his moulding mill at 126 Osborn street yesterday cutting up timber with a large circular saw, operated by steam. The left sleeve of his coat got caught in one of the boards which were running to the saw and Kronenberg was unable to release himself. Realizing that he would be cut in two, the man deliberately placed his arm above where it was caught against the saw, and in an instant it had been amputated.

He never lost his grit, but ran through the streets to obtain medical attendance. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Quick as a Flash
Is a Telephone Message.
It is better than any other form of communication, and saves hours of valuable time.
Every Up-to-date Office
Every Up-to-date Home
Has a Telephone.
RATES ARE LOW.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street.

Lincoln and Lee

"The Lottery of Death" in November McClure's tells how Lincoln ordered the son of General Robert E. Lee to be hanged in retaliation for the threatened execution of two Union officers. The prompt action of Lincoln saved the lives of two innocent men. This is a bit of war history never before published. November McClure's now on sale on all news stands. 10 cents.

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street
NEW YORK

FIRE ON RIOTERS.

Continued from First Page.

the building to-day with troops and placed a battalion of infantry in firing order on a quay near the university.

A number of students and others gathered prepared to enter the building, but the troops dispersed them from time to time without using violence. This precaution sufficed, and the troops were withdrawn at 9 o'clock to-night with the exception of the pickets at the doors.

ARMY OFFICERS WITH THE AGITATORS.

It is rumored that the Advocate-General is preparing to prosecute ninety-two army officers, including some belonging to the Imperial Guards, for sharing in the agitation.

A despatch from Kharkoff states that the refusal of the Governor to repress the strikers by force of arms has been rewarded by the abandonment of the strike except by the railway men. The town began to assume its normal condition yesterday.

At Kieff several Cossacks have been arrested for refusing to fire into the crowd during the recent disturbances.

DECLARES CZAR WILL YIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The *Telegraph* gives prominence to the following despatch, which was sent by its St. Petersburg correspondent late Sunday night:

"The Czar has decided to yield to the popular demands. He has accepted the liberal programme and has appointed Count Witte Premier. He has resolved to grant to the National Assembly a fully representative character, and he will abolish martial law throughout the empire. An imperial manifesto is expected Monday. It presumably will be based on these lines.

"News is being taken to the Czar at Peterhof by steamer, the telegraph and telephone lines being cut."

STRIKE MAY END SOON.

Gen. Trepoff's army, which, it is admitted, is kept in good control, has thus far overawed the St. Petersburg revolutionists, who recognize the futility of throwing themselves against 100,000 troops with artillery and machine guns. The correspondents describe the city as apparently keeping a Puritan Sabbath.

There are some indications of the strike soon ending. The *Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent predicts that if the authorities abstain from violence it will terminate during the week, because the Socialists are desirous of avoiding a collision with the troops now.

They wish to wait until December or January for an armed insurrection, when they will be fully prepared. It is their desire that the present strike should serve as the last warning to the autocracy.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard*, also referring to the possibility of the ending of the strike, attributes it to other causes. He says that the Government has succeeded in reopening several of the main arteries of communication in the interior.

It is becoming apparent that the strikers have no funds, except a little money which they received from professional associations. Therefore the railway men may soon be forced by dire want to return to work. An effort will be made, however, to prolong the strike beyond November 3, the anniversary of the Czar's acension.

The collapse of the movement is regarded with equanimity by the leaders who have always regarded it merely as a link in the chain of disturbing events which are gradually reducing the Government to impotency and wresting from it concession after concession.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the court is in revolt against the Czar, who is vacillating between the advice of his Ministers, including even Gen. Trepoff, to announce a constitution immediately, with Count Witte as Premier, and the advice of the reactionaries to proclaim a dictatorship under Count Alexis Ignatieff.

The correspondent describes the nation as still in passive revolt and the Government as incapable of enforcing even a semblance of authority. It says the soldiers are openly murmuring at the degrading rôle they are called upon to play and the privations entailed.

Three hundred sailors at St. Petersburg have mutinied. The situation in the provinces is infinitely worse than in St. Petersburg. Mock republics have been already proclaimed in various cities. The local authorities in many places are powerless and the maintenance of order has been assumed by committees of public safety.

FINLAND THREATENING.

One of the most ominous factors in the situation is the sudden development of sympathy for the Russian people among the Finns. There are only 4,000 troops in Finland. The 6,000 reservists who were sent there developed revolutionary leanings and had to be recalled.

If the Finns revolt the Government cannot reenforce the garrison, because every soldier is needed in Russia proper and the navy cannot be trusted.

It was announced on Sunday night that the Finns had decided to proclaim a strike on the Finland Railway. This may be the first step in an insurrection.

WASHINGTON TOLD SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Advices from St. Petersburg which came to the State Department to-day, indicate that the situation in St. Petersburg, and in fact in all other parts of Russia, is grave. Such official information is considered significant, as the American diplomats abroad are always inclined to be conservative in summing up a situation in the countries to which they are accredited. The officials of the State Department, usually optimistic in discussing political activities in other countries, are frank to say that the Russian situation is serious.

The opinion is expressed on all sides that there is to be a general revolution throughout the country. Notwithstanding the dire results which seem to be coming, some people here believe that Russia is having an experience which will ultimately do her good. One prominent European diplomat whose opinion is well worth quoting, in speaking of the situation said:

"It will open the Czar's eyes, and when the present outbreak is over Russia may emerge with a firm and stable Government. Of course my information as to the true situation is limited to what I see in the newspapers, but it is apparent that it will take but little to set all Russia aflame."

Charles E. Matthews
OFFICE FURNITURE
275 Canal St., 1 door East of B'dway
Telephone 1280 Spring
Mr. Matthews will be at his exhibit at the Office Appliance Show, Madison Square Garden, all this week. He invites the public to inspect his stock of fine office furniture at spaces Nos. 82 and 83.

WHY THE CITY NEEDS JEROME

DR. ADLER TALKS OF HONESTY AS A CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Says That the Reelection of the District Attorney Has Become Practically a Moral Necessity—What an Upright Public Prosecutor Can Accomplish.

Dr. Felix Adler in his address on the "Moral Issues of the Present Campaign" before the Ethical Culture Society in Carnegie Hall, yesterday morning, upheld District Attorney William Travers Jerome as an exponent of honesty in politics whose election has practically become a moral necessity to the city and even to the country at large.

Mr. Jerome, according to Dr. Adler, should and does appeal to honest men because of his independence of any bosses or machine.

"Is municipal ownership a moral issue?" he asked. "It may mean ownership of utilities by the city instead of by private corporations. Which is better? That seems to be purely a business question. For my part I would say let the public own its government before it owns the public utilities. Municipal ownership is a moral issue only to the Socialist, but not to the social reformer. We should hammer in the distinction between socialism and social reform. I desire social reform, but I am not a Socialist. I don't believe in the abolition of private property. I have no confidence in it. I want to wake people up to that difference.

"There are other minor issues, but the one unquestionably capital, moral issue, or set of issues, is the set which has been raised by the District Attorney.

"In the first place, there is a personal element involved. The other night when Mr. Jerome opened the campaign in this hall I heard a man in the crowd say to his neighbor 'I believe that that man Jerome is really honest.' It is a great boon in any community when there is at least one official who is honorable.

"Other public officials besides Jerome point to a record and say 'We too are honest; we have records of honesty.' And yet we have a feeling that the fair exterior screens something against them. Some are doubtless honest, but they are closely associated with those who are deeply dyed in political iniquity. They say they are clean, but nevertheless they are part and parcel of the nefarious system which we detest.

"Now and then, however, there arises in the community a man who creates the impression that he really is honest through and through. How he does it is hard to say. That is the secret of personality. When he promises, somehow we believe he will try to fulfil. When he points to his record we feel there is nothing there to conceal.

"The public prosecutor has a great opportunity in relieving the social unrest and the social strain between the classes in the present economic struggle of the nation. We have got to go through the economic struggle, just as all great nations have done. The point to assure is that it must be peaceful and lawful, not violent. We must spread the law abiding spirit and make wealthy men respect the laws. And we must make poor men also respect the laws. In the law courts where the foreigner comes to seek redress—there it is that the spirit of American liberty either holds up her torch or doesn't.

"The public prosecutor! What a splendid name! *Advocatus populi!* In this city, in which the floods of immigration rise and fall, what an advantage to have in the courts an attorney of the people who is not suspected of being dishonest, who is not suspected of using cases for personal aims."

Dr. Adler went on to speak of the dangers to democracy due to the rise of the professional politicians who must live, and then he added:

"The District Attorney has availed himself of the direct nomination over the heads of bosses and machines. That is a step in the right direction and already one moral victory has been obtained. Already a political organization has rescinded its action and put him on its ticket. It is still, however, doubtful, whether he will win or lose. But he makes his appeal to us. Let us help him."

Next Sunday, Dr. Adler announced, he is going to speak on Bernard Shaw and his kind.

PEDLERS FOR McCLELLAN.

Pushcart Men to Take Wednesday Off and Parade.

Meetings were held yesterday at 73 Ludlow, 98 and 83 Forsyth street, 26 Delancey street, 62 Essex street and 62 Pitt street, which were attended by most of the East Side pushcart pedlers. At these meetings it was decided to set apart next Wednesday as a sort of holiday and to parade for Mayor McClellan. Eleven thousand pedlers, it is expected, will be in line, and the parade will start from the Grand Concert Hall at Orchard and Grand streets, at 3 o'clock It will march through the East Side streets.

Sigmund Schwartz, president of the pushcart men's organization, will head the parade, and Gabriel Bucholz will lead the second division.

The association also decided to send twenty-five canvassers to each Assembly district to hustle for McClellan. Trucks bearing the motto "We want bread for four years more" will also be sent through the East Side streets.

The pedlers say they favor Mayor McClellan because he has given them markets. He has promised them more markets and they believe he will keep his promise.

The thing to remember is the Square bottle! The quality of
It's Square!
Mount Vernon
Rye Is Well Known.
THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

Every Bridge Must Have a Main Stay.
The main stay of life insurance is its stepping in and doing the producing the moment death cuts you off. Any other kind is more expensive and *can* be dispensed with. Not so the *when-you-die* income. Write for details.
The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Tatlock President

LEWIS & CONGER
The Largest and Best-Equipped
Housefurnishing Warerooms
Best Quality Goods Only
Everything necessary for Kitchen, Laundry, Dining Room, Library, Pantry, Hall, Bath and Stable; Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, China and Glass, Fire Sets, Andirons and Fenders. House-cleaning Articles.
Eddy Refrigerators
Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century
The "Premier"
Glass-Lined Refrigerator,
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.
Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and
135 West Forty-first St., New York.

Forsythe
If you wish to experience perfect corset comfort, let our corsetiere fit you to *your model from the*
Redfern Whalebone Corsets
Qualified to reveal the full beauty of form, making a figure conforming to fashion's decree.
Made of French Coutiles, Batiste and novelty fabrics, filled with the best whalebone. Lingerie trimming effects. Attached are the "Security" Rubber Button Hose Supporters
John Forsythe
THE WAIST HOUSE
865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets
Corset Department, Third Floor Front

330 boys have succeeded at college entrance examinations when graduated from BERKELEY SCHOOL, where tutoring is freely added to class-work.
Special facilities for advancing new boys quickly to proper grades.
BERKELEY SCHOOL, foremost for 25 years, is at 72d Street and West End Avenue, a quiet corner flooded with sunlight and overlooking the Hudson.
Call, telephone (1415 Columbus) or write to-day.

Morgan's Ginger Ale and Club Soda
ACKNOWLEDGED BEST—HIGHEST AWARD.
Order from your dealer or direct from
JOHN MORGAN,
343 West 50th Street, N. Y. 'Phone 438—38th.
Established 1850.

MARRIED.

TALCOTT—AGNEW.—At the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, New York, by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., Katherine Nash, daughter of Mary Nash and the late Cornelius Rea Agnew, M. D., to Allen Butler Talcott, Oct. 28, 1905.

DIED.

AUCHINCLOSS.—At 3 East 9th st., Oct. 27, 1905, Anne Staveley Agnew, wife of Samuel Sloan Auchincloss and youngest daughter of Mary Nash and the late Cornelius Rea Agnew, M. D. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, 3 East 9th st., Monday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BARRETT.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1905, Ellen J., beloved wife of the late John Barrett. Funeral from her late residence, 793 Willoughby av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 31, thence to the Church of St. John the Baptist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 o'clock for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

BUHLER.—On Saturday, Oct. 28, Emma Louise, daughter of the late Louis and Catherine Buhler, in her 36th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 216 West 131st st., Tuesday, 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

CHAPMAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1905, Mary Josephine, beloved wife of Benjamin F. Chapman, after a short illness. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at her residence, 629 Lafayette av. Friends and relatives of family invited. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

DUER.—On Friday, October 27, 1905, at Roslyn, L. I., William Alexander Duer. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Jamaica, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1905, Herbert Woods Harris, son of the late Charles H. Harris. Funeral at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

PATON.—At Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 19, 1905, Annie Wisnom, wife of William Agnew Paton of New York. Funeral service will be held on Wednesday morning, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, at 9 West 56th st. Kindly omit flowers.

SIBELL.—On October 27, 1905, Sarah E. Sibell, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 429 3d st. Brooklyn, on Monday morning, October 30, at 11 o'clock.

TOEL.—Sunday, Oct. 29, 1905, Everard G. Toel, in the 68th year of his age. Services at his late residence, 324 West 82d st. Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 4:30 P. M.

VAN INGEN.—At Roosevelt Hopital, Friday morning, Oct. 27, 1905, Edward Van Ingen, in the 37th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., Monday Oct. 30, at 4:15 P. M., and not at 9 East 71st st. as previously announced. Interment private at Washington, Conn.